



Time Saving Strategies for Nordic Research

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SWEDEN

History

1686	A law was passed requiring parish records to be kept
1700-1721	The Northern War occurred
1753	Transition from Julian to Gregorian Calendar
1809	Sweden lost Finland to Russia
1814	Norway unites with Sweden
1830s	Gothic handwriting starts to phase out and is replaced by Latin letters
1860	Parish Records start to use a standardized form
1865	Record of missing persons is kept by the parish. The parish uses this in tandem with the tax authorities.
1895	Forsamlingsbok replaces the husforhor
1905	Norway dissolves their union with Sweden
1860-1947	Arkivdigital has an index of Household records during this time period. Similar indexes are available on FamilySearch, MyHeritage, and Ancestry.

Helpful FamilySearch Wiki Articles

- [Sweden Genealogical Word List](#)
- [Sweden Names, Personal](#)
- [Sweden Record Finder](#)



Strategy

1. ***Start with what you know***

Information from FamilySearch often includes a place and date, if the person you want to learn more about, doesn't. Try researching one of their children first and working your way back.

2. ***Find a vital record***

Births, Marriages and deaths are typically the easiest to find based on starting information in the tree. The following FamilySearch Wiki articles may be helpful to you as you begin your research.

- [Sweden Church Records](#) – A history of Swedish church records, what different records include and how they are organized.
- [Sweden Online Genealogy Records](#) – A list of Swedish records available online, including links to the provider website.
- [Sweden Guided Research](#) – This tool will help you to quickly access FamilySearch's available birth, marriage and death collections for Sweden. It will also show other online sources that are available for the same kinds of records.

3. ***Look for the farm name on the vital record***

View the image, not just the index, vital records will often list where a person is from in the parish, this information is helpful as you try to trace you family through other records. If you're struggling to determine what the name of the farm is, consult the following class for helpful tips and resources.

- [Figure out Swedish Place Name](#) – FamilySearch Learn Center Class

4. ***Use the farm name to locate the family in household examination records***

Indexes to Household Records are available on FamilySearch, Arkivdigital, Riksarkivet, Ancestry, and MyHeritage. Most of these indexes don't search before 1860. Image viewing and browsing is available on FamilySearch, Arkivdigital, Riksarkivet, Ancestry, and MyHeritage.

You can confirm that you have the right person by the place they are living in, their age and relationships.

- [Sweden Household Examination Records \(Husförhörslängder\)](#) – An article explaining what Household Examination Records are, where you can find them, and what information they include.

5. ***Follow the family through household examination records.***

Now that you've found one household record, you can move forward and back in time. Are there any notes on the page about the family moving? If not, search the previous/next book in the same farm. If you can't find them in the previous/next book on the same farm, search a later vital record to see if they moved.

6. ***Verify vital information in the Household Records by searching for vital records***

7. ***Repeat as needed***

FINLAND

History

1686	A law was passed requiring parish records to be kept
1700-1721	The Northern War occurred
1753	Transition from Julian to Gregorian Calendar
1809	Sweden lost Finland to Russia. Finland was granted autonomy within the Russian Empire
1830s	Gothic handwriting starts to phase out and is replaced by Latin letters
1860s	Parish records start to use written Finnish language instead of Swedish
1905	Norway dissolves their union with Sweden
1860-1947	Arkivdigital has an index of Household records during this time period. Similar indexes are available on FamilySearch, MyHeritage, and Ancestry.

Helpful FamilySearch Wiki Articles

- [Finnish Genealogical Word List](#)
- [Finland Names, Personal](#)
- [Finland Record Finder](#)



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3. *Look for the farm name on the vital record*

View the image, not just the index, vital records will often list where a person is from in the parish, this information is helpful as you try to trace your family through other records.

4. *Use the farm name to locate the family in household examination records*

- [Finland Online Genealogy Records](#) – A list of websites that contain Finnish household records and other records types.
- [Sweden Household Examination Records \(Husförhörslängder\)](#) – An article explaining what Household Examination Records are. This article is for Swedish records specifically, but most of what is explained here applies to Finnish records as well.

5. *Follow the family through household examination records.*

Now that you've found one household record, you can move forward and back in time. Are there any notes on the page about the family moving? If not, search the previous/next book in the same farm. If you can't find them in the previous/next book on the same farm, search a later vital record to see if they moved.

6. *Verify vital information in the Household Records by searching for vital records*

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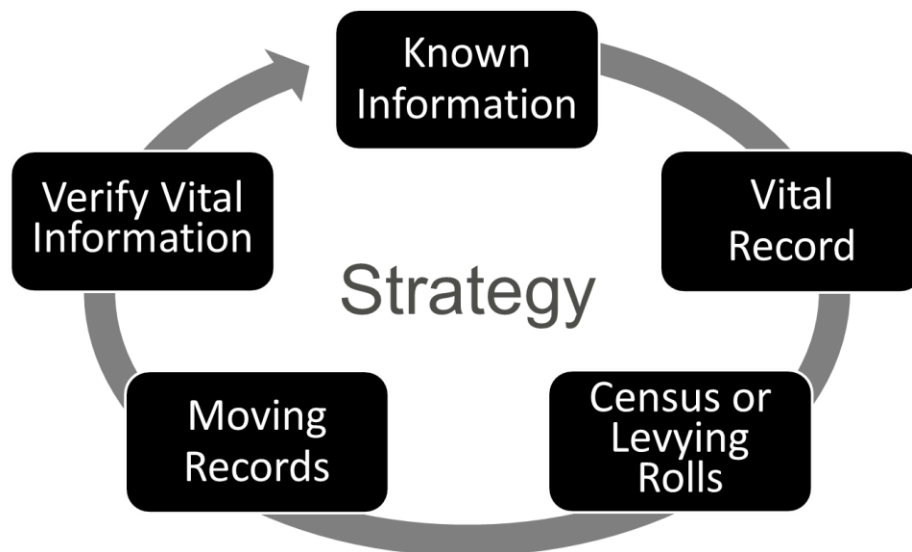
DENMARK

History

1645	A law was passed requiring parish records to be kept
1683	Probate required for any parent with a child under 25 years of age
1720	Denmark loses Skane to Sweden
1733	Stavnsbandet, adscription starts
1787	First Census of Genealogical value was taken
1788	Stavnsbandet ends and levy rolls begin
1812	Parish Records start to use a printed format
1814	Copy of Ministerial books is kept at a second location to prevent record loss through fire or other acts of God. Denmark cede Norway to Sweden
1835	Start of a Regular Census
1863	Denmark cedes Schleswig-Holstein to Prussia (Germany)

Helpful FamilySearch Wiki Articles

- [Danish Genealogical Word List](#)
- [Danish Names, Personal](#)
- [Denmark Record Finder](#)
- [Denmark Guided Research](#)



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2. *Find a vital record*

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- [Denmark Online Records](#) – A list of Danish records available online, including links to the provider website.
- [Denmark Guided Research](#) – This tool will help you to quickly access FamilySearch's available birth, marriage and death collections for Denmark. It will also show other online sources that are available for the same kinds of records.

3. *Find Censuses/Levying Rolls for the lifetime of the person*

Two Denmark censuses are available for the years 1787 and 1801 but no regular censuses began until 1834. This link gives the dates of Danish censuses, what they contain and where they can be found.

- [Denmark Census](#) – FamilySearch Wiki Article

Levying Rolls are available from about 1788-1931. All males from the time they are born to the time they turn 34 are listed in them. The following articles gives background information about why the military levying rolls were created, what they contain and how to access them.

- [Danish Military Levying Rolls \(Lægdsruller\)](#) – FamilySearch Wiki Article
- [Danish Military Records](#) – FamilySearch Wiki Article

4. *Moving Records*

Danish moving records are kept at the parish level in the church books from about 1812-1874 depending on the place. These records will allow you to follow your ancestor from one parish to another.

More information about these records can be found at [Denmark Church Records](#) under the heading "Other Church Records."

5. *Search for exact births, marriages and deaths in the vital records*

Researching census records can give you a good feel for the family and where they lived, but they can't tell you everything. You can verify information by going back to the vital records. Searching page by page will also help you to find children that may have been missed by other record types.

6. *Repeat as needed*

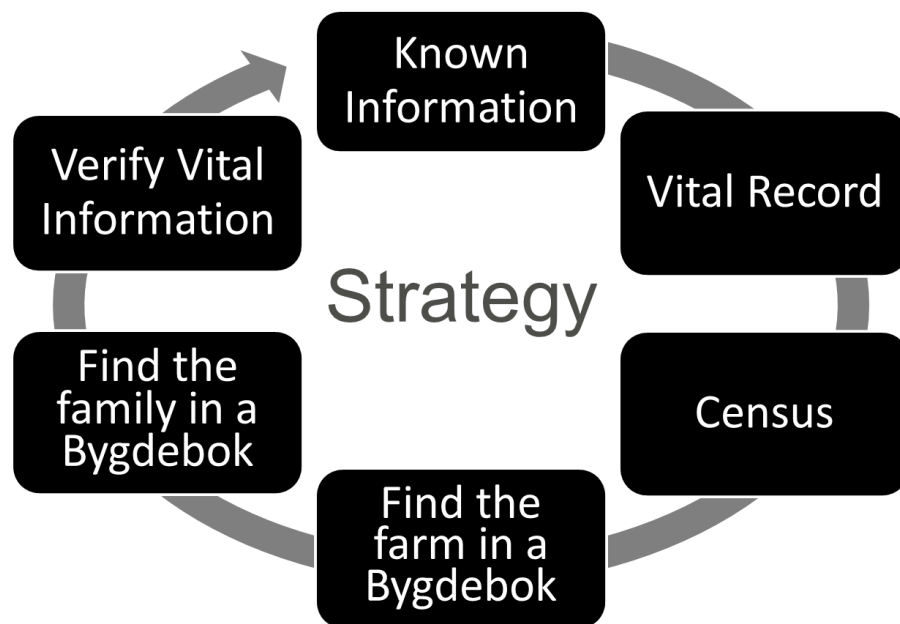
NORWAY

History

1668	Resolution was adopted to introduce required record keeping in Norway
1687	Probate required for any parent with a child under the age of 25 years
1688	Record keeping required by Law
1801	Census
1807	Norway separates from Denmark
1865	Start of Regular Census taking
1970	Farm Books (bygdeboker) become more trustable after this time period

Helpful Guides

- [Norwegian Genealogical Word List](#)
- [Norway Church Records](#)
- [Norway Census](#)
- [Norway Farm Books](#)
- [Norway Probate Records](#)
- [Norway Online Genealogy Records](#)
- [Norway Guided Research](#)



Strategy

1. *Start with what you know*

Information from FamilySearch often includes a place and date, if the person you want to learn more about, doesn't. Try researching one of their children first and working your way back.

2. *Find a vital record base on the information you know*

Births, marriages and deaths are typically the easiest to find based on starting information in the tree. The following FamilySearch Wiki articles may be helpful to you as you begin your research.

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3. *Use the vital record to find the farm name*

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4. *Search Censuses (if available for the time period)*

Censuses vary from location to location, but generally there is a countrywide census in 1801 and then the next is in 1865 after which, censuses are taken regularly. For more information about Norway Censuses and how to find them, see the following article, and classes.

- [Norway Census](#) – FamilySearch Wiki Article
- [Finding People in the Census Records using Digitalarkivet of Norway](#) – a series of classes on how to find individuals in different types of censuses.

5. *Find the farm and the family in a Farm Book (bygdebok)*

A farm book is very similar to a county history in American Research. However, it is different in the fact that along with a general history of the place, these books often give a genealogy of the farms in the community. This may include a detailed history of your family

- [Norway Farm Books](#) – FamilySearch Wiki Article
- [Norwegian Farm Books](#) – class on how to find your family on online farm books

6. *Verify vital information with church records*

7. *Repeat as needed*